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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

10135

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 2186. An act to authorize a payment to the Government of Japan;

H. R. 2465. An act to authorize the loan of one submarine to Canada and the extension of a loan of a naval vessel to the Government of the Republic of China;

H. R. 2818. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida;

H. R. 10408. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 503. Joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune; and

H. J. Res. 545. Joint resolution authorizing the Architect of the Capitol to present to the Congress from the State of Hawaii the official flag of the United States bearing 50 stars which is first flown over the west front of the U. S. Capitol.

## LAUNCHING BY UNITED STATES TODAY OF 3½-TON MIDAS EARTH SATELLITE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, some very interesting news has just come over the wire. We hear so much criticism and so much talk about failures of the United States, about the missile race, the satellite race, the gap in the air, and so on, that I think the Senate should take due notice of this event.

I read from a news dispatch dated today:

**NEW ORLEANS.**—The United States launched a 3½-ton Midas earth satellite today to test a spy-in-the-sky system for detecting hostile missiles within seconds after they are fired.

An 88-foot, two-stage Atlas-Agena boosted from the cape at 12:37 p.m. e.s.t. (1:07 p.m. o.s.t.) with the nose-cone-shaped satellite. The ramjet may come in diplomatic mail.

The satellite, dubbed Midas II and essentially a repeat of a shot which failed February 26, was equipped with a super-cooled infrared sensor to spot missile launchings from an orbit about 300 miles above earth.

The space-borne alarm system, peering over thousands of square miles each second, would give America a 30-minute warning of an impending missile onslaught. This is about twice the warning time available with present radar systems.

The Air Force planned to test the satellite with fares fired at Edwards Air Force Base and Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., this week. It also was reported the Air Force might time the launchings of intercontinental ballistic missiles to coincide with a pass by Midas II.

Someone said the fares will be seen for a long glow over a radius of 50 miles. When they are and the satellite would be able to tell the difference between friendly and other heat sources on earth.

Midas—short for missile defense early warning—is the first step in a new type of military plan for an intercontinental ballistic missile arrangement of its own, which is being

satellites circling in polar orbits above every inch of earth's surface.

In the three-part system, Midas satellites will pick up enemy missile firings almost instantaneously. Reconnaissance satellites will get television views of military installations and Advent communications satellites will relay the information to U. S. authorities.

Operational versions of the spy satellites may be in the skies in groups of about one dozen within 3 years.

Midas II—last of the series to be launched here—was a prototype designed to see whether the alarm system will work. It was aimed toward an orbit that would carry it over a comparatively narrow band around the Equator, but not over Russian territory.

The big rocket eased from its pad slowly at first as its 368,000-pound thrust engines built up power. This was the same propulsion system which drove an Atlas missile a record 9,000 miles last week.

The Atlas was to drop away after burn-out. Then 10 minutes of coasting and after that, the firing of the bullet-shaped Agena section to drive the satellite into orbit.

During the coasting phase two small helium jets perform their task of getting the satellite into proper position with its nose pointing to earth and putting the payload into an orbit as nearly circular as possible.

The instrument package weighed more than 2,000 pounds, largest ever sent into space by a U. S. rocket. The instruments and the second-stage casing were designed to remain attached for a gross weight of about 5,000 pounds.

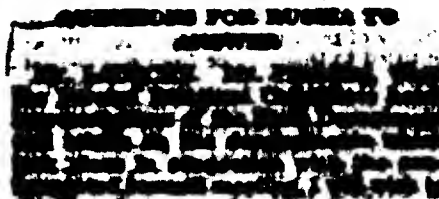
The planned orbit would carry Midas II 28 degrees north and south of the Equator—as far north as Cape Canaveral and the southern section of Red China and as far south as the southern tips of Brazil and Africa.

The computer satellite was secret but the key to its success lay in the performance of the deep-frozen "eye" which was designed to spot a missile by infrared radiations from its exhaust.

Mr. President, I think that is one of the most gratifying and one of the most successful things we have achieved since we have been part of the space age, and certainly since the Russians sent up the first satellite in October 1949.

We hear a great deal about the failure of the United States at America. The satellite's failure which is first from Cape Canaveral fails, the information is heard all over this country and all over the world. The Russians advertise only their successes, and conceal their failures.

All along during the last few months, and in the last 2 or 3 years, we have heard never a word about any failure of the Russians, but we have always heard of their successes. I think it is time to talk about some of the American successes. One of our successes was the 9,000-mile shot of the Atlas missile the other day. Today, Midas II, which is a tremendous step forward, a step of which all Americans can be proud, is another of our great successes.



get the answers to the following questions.

First. To what extent has the Soviet Union been spying in the United States, West Germany, and other nations?

Second. How many times it has breached its commitments to other nations in the world—especially the captive nations?

Third. Is there a difference between spying by foot on land on the one hand, and by plane in the air on the other?

Fourth. Is it in the interest of our country that we abandon the general and traditional methods of acquiring intelligence?

Fifth. If we do so, what are the probabilities of the Soviet Union following a similar course?

Sixth. Why did the Communists break their treaty with the Poles in World War II and stab the Poles in the back while the latter were fighting the Nazis?

Seventh. What are the details concerning the brutal massacre of Polish soldiers by the Communists in the Katy... forests?

Eighth. Why, in World War II, did the Reds, while advancing westward and nearing Poland, induce the Polish people of Warsaw to heroically rebel against the Nazi occupiers and then abandon them to slaughter by the Nazis?

Ninth. Why did the Soviet break its pledged word that the people of the satellite nations, under free and open elections, would be permitted to choose the type of government they wanted?

Tenth. Why did the Soviet aid and induce the Red Chinese to use their military power against South Korea, resulting in death and injury to thousands of American boys?

Eleventh. Why did the Soviet encourage the Red Chinese in the bombardment and killing of innocent people at the Gansu and Hsiao Islands?

Twelfth. What is the explanation for the mass and merciless murder of the Hungarian people of Hungary, Poland, and East Germany, who were fighting for liberation in these respective countries?

I do not contemplate, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, allowing a crafty leader of a Communist government to point the finger of suspicion and guilt toward our Nation, when the hands of that person are dripping with the blood of innocent people.

## THE RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

MR. SMITH. Mr. President, it was almost 10 years ago on June 1, 1950, when I made what ultimately was referred to as the "Declaration of conscience." In that statement I stated my disagreement with some segments of my own Republican Party on certain political tactics. In that statement I said that I believed in certain basic rights—among them being the right to criticize, the right to protest and the right of independent thought.

I still believe in those rights—and that the Democrats should have them in the same extent for criticizing the Republican administration. I do not believe that anyone should have to